CRITICS OF LEAGUE

Ex-President Takes Up Objec-

tions Made by Lodge

and Others.

No American Rights Endan-

gered by Covenant, He Tells

Opera House Audience.

Christian nations cannot now be brough

into a united effort to suppress a recur rence, it will be a shame to modern

"This covenant of Paris bears on its

face the evidences that it is the result of compromise; that it has been pro-

duced by an earnest effort of the Presi

Limitation of Armaments.

ords, each nation agrees to its own

mitation. Having so agreed, it must

ffected by the time during which the ovenants of the league continue to bind.

here is no stipulation as to how this

For Peaceful Settlement.

"And right here I wish to take up the

The character of this obligation is

about the revolt which many believe seals the fate of the League of Nations and made the event of last night in the Metropolitan Opera House a ervice of memories rather than an evening of celebration. He said he doubted that even a majority of the Senate would vote against separating the League of Nations plan from the treaty of peace, if the two instruments should be interlocked, as he hoped they would be. He did not believe the Senate would dare to take the responsibility of postponing peace in order to reof the League of Nations proposal.

The President assumed the appear ance, of perfect confidence. He announced, in fact, at the very opening of his address that he was going to tell the people on the other side of the water that an overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of the League of Nations. He said he had had unmistakable intimations of it from all parts of the country, and that the voice rang true in every case.

#### "Votee" Lacks Ring.

Now it is doubtful, perhaps, if the voice had any sort of ring to it last night in the Metropolitan Opera House. Although the audience was just as large as the place could posaccommodate, there was much ng in the tone and in the volume of the applause. It was brief, fitful nd deveid of spontaneous enthusiasm The same phenomenon was observable last night as caught the attention at the Boston meeting a week ago—an immense throng, polite, interested to the point of inteniness, yet strangely lacking in the fire which the conviction of a great cause is said to stir in men's hearts.

This was all the more remarkable last night because the audience was generally believed to be made up in large part of sympathicrs with Mr. Wilson's plan. There had been stories at least that some care had been take in the distribution of tickets not to serve them out to Democrats, but to make sure that advocates of the British-Wilson plan were not left out in

Tea, despite this, when the President entered upon the stage at 8:35 P. M., having come directly from his special train at the Pennsylvania Station, the ling thousands that filled the auditorium and the two horseshoes and that piled tier on tier through three galleries to the roof received him with only a moderate greeting. It was quite friendly, but the appliance and handclapping neither rang loudly nor endured long. It lasted, in fact, less than a minute despite the stimulation of the band and the invitational gestures on the part of Cleveland H. Dodge, the chairman Subsequently, through Mr. Wilson's speec an occasional patter of approval, an oc casional half burst of applause.

#### Nothing New From Taft.

The attitude of the audience (if this matter is important) seemed to reflect a very eager desire for the truth; a thirst for such information as would cor-rectly guide the mind. If observers were It was an audience that repre sented opinion as yet unformed but seek-ing the facts necessary for conviction one way or another. Whatever the Presi-dent did or did not do, he certainly failed to provide this hoped for, anticipated in-

- Nor did Mr. Taft contribute anything new, as may be gathered perhaps from a survey of his address. He repeated the main points already made in the United States Senate by the few defenders of the British-Wilson plan that have arisen in that body. One of his comments caught the ear forcefully. H said that it would be time to ask what effect the league would have on the Monroe Doc-trine when anybody found out what the Monroe Doctrine actually implied in these days. Mr. Taft spoke of the policy as if it were a shibboleth of no great

Both the President and his ally, the ex-President said that the league ques tion was not a party question. Mr. Wilson asked if any party would dare make it a party question. Care seemed to have been taken by the managers of the meeting to give the appearance of a non-part san gathering. Not only were Mr. Wilson and Mr. Taft side by side between the flag of the President of the United States and the Stars and Strines but behind them, almost dramatically arranged, were gentlemen who have not agreed in the past on political questions.

## Non-partisan Audlence,

On the stage among others were Gov.

Al Smith and Ex-Gov. Charles S. Whitman, Frank L. Polk, Abram I. Elkus,
Cleveland H. Dodge, Alfred E. Marling,
Mayor John F. Hylan, Gen, David C.
Shanks, Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Comptroller Charles Craig, Norman Hapgood,
Homes Cummings, Benjamin F. Strong,
Willism Fellowes Morgan, Martin M.
Vogel, Alton B. Parker, Dr. Henry Van
Dyke, Jacob H. Schiff, Francis P. Gar-Vogel, Alton B. Parker, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Jacob H. Schiff, Francis P. Gar-van, Enrico Caruso, William Church Osborn, Eugenius H. Outerbridge, Law-rence Abbott, John G. Agar, Henry De Porest Baldwin, August Belmont, Irv-ing T. Bush, Theodore E. Burton, A. C. Bedford, George Gordon Battle, Dr. Alexis Carrel, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., Paul D. Cravath, Justice Victor J. Dowling, Francis L. Hine, Otto H. Kahn, Adolph Lewisohn, A. Lawrence Lowell Adolph Lewisohn, A. Lawrence Lowell, Henry Morgenthau, Col. George B. Mc-Chellan, Delancey Nicoll, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, George Haven Putnam, George Foster Peabody, R. A. C. Smith, John B. Stanchfield, Henry W. Taft, Theodors N. Vail, Gen. Cornelius Van-derbilt and Robert F. Wagner.

eventh avenue, to Thirty-fourth street, Broadway, and so to the Thirty-ninth Broadway, and so to the Thirty-ninth ence, although there was the same old doubtfulness and uncertainty about the rogress along Broadway was through fairly compact lane of the curious. The etreet was fairly fenced by police-men at the curbs, and back of the blue-coats were perhaps half a dozen files of kers extending from Thirty-fourth reet to Thirty-ninth on both sides of roadway. When the string of motor air clatter of applause, no demonstra-a worthy of the name.

Al Smith, very spick and span, breezed past the footlights at 8:15 o'clock, and the biggest cheer of the evening ascended fair clatter of applause, no demonstra-

after clatter of applause, no demonstration worthy of the name.

President Meets Taff,
In the wings of the opera house the formal to the beginning of the construction of the opera house associated in the season of the opera house associated pair large and the first and left of the stage, as the manning of the stage. The audience reserved them standing. It displayed every mark of respect, but could not seem to prothers when word came the greater part of it at least, for more than an hour. The doors of the opera house were opened at 7 P. M., and so filled when were a second than an hour. The doors of the opera house were opened at 7 P. M., and so filled when were a second than an hour. The doors of the opera house were opened at 7 P. M., and so filled when were a second than the greater part of it at least, for more than an hour. The doors of the opera house were opened at 7 P. M., and so filled when were taken to runch the greater part of it at least, for more than an hour. The doors of the opera house were opened at 7 P. M., and so filled were part of it at least, for more than an hour. The doors of the opera house were opened at 7 P. M., and so filled were part of it at least, for more than an hour. The doors of the opera house were opened at 7 P. M., and so filled were part of it at least, for more than an hour. The doors of the opera house were opened at 7 P. M., and so filled were part of it at least, for more than an hour. The doors of the opera house were opened at 7 P. M., and so filled were part of it at least, for measure them standard, or the stage of the measure of the president network than the president network than the president network the public part of the measure of the president network that the president network that the first part of the measure of the president network that t

## Text of the President's Address

Continued from First Page. what seems to be the real hope of the peoples of Europe, and I tell you frankly I have not been able to do so, because when the thought tries to crowd itself into speech the pro-found emotion of the thing is too much; speech will not carry. I have felt the tragedy of the hope of

those suffering peoples.
It is tragedy because it is a hope which cannot be realized in its perfection, and yet I have felt besides its tragedy, its compulsion, its compulsion upon every living man to exercise every influence that he has to the utmost to see that as little as possible of that hope is disappointed, because if men cannot now after this agony of bloody sweat, come to their self-possession and see how to regulate the affairs of the world, we will sink back into a period of struggle in which there will be no hope, and, therefore, no mercy.

#### The Soldiers' Temper.

There can be no mercy where there is no hope, for why should you spare another if you yourself expect to perish? Why should you be pittful if you can get no pity? Why should you be just if upon

every hand you are put upon? There is another thing which I think the critics of this covenant have not observed. They not only have not observed the temper of the world, but they have not even observed the temper of those splendid boys in khaki that they sent across the seas. I have had the proud consciousness of the reflected glory of those boys, because the Constitution made me their Commander in Chief, and they have taught me some lessons.

When we went into the war we went into it on the basis of declarations which it was my privilege to utter, because I believed them to be an interpretation of the purpose and thought of the people of the United States.

And those boys went over there with the feeling that they were sa-credly bound to the realization of those ideals; that they were not only going over there to beat Germany; they were not going over there merely with resentment in their hearts against a particular outlaw nation; but that they were crossing those 3,000 miles of sea in order to show to Europe that the United States, when it became necessary, would go anywhere where the rights of mankind were threat-

They would not sit still in the trenches. They would not be restrained by the prudence of experienced Continental commanders. They thought they had come over there to do a particular thing, and they were going to do it and do it at

And just as soon as that rush of spirit as well as rush of body came in contact with the lines of the enemy they began to break, and the continued to break until the end. citizens, not megely because of the physical force of those lusty youngsters but because of the irresistible spiritual force of the armies of the

#### Spirit Awed Their Foes.

It was that they felt. It was that that awed them. It was that that made them feel if these youngsters ever got a foothold they could never be dislodged, and that therefore every foot of ground that they won was permanently won for the liberty of mankind.

And do you suppose that having felt that crusading spirit of these not to glorify America, but to serve their fellow men, I am going to permit myself for one moment to lacken in my effort to be worthy of them and of their cause? What I said at the opening I said with a deeper meaning than perhaps you have caught. I do mean not to come back until it's over over there, and it must not be over until the nations of the world are assured of the permanency of peace,

Gentlemen on this side of the water would be very much profited by getting into communication with some gentlemen on the other side of the water. We sometimes think, my fellow citizens, that the experienced statesmen of the European nations are an unusually hard headed set of men, by which we generally mean, although we do not admit it, that they are a bit cynical; that they say "This is a very practical world," by which you always mean that it is not an ideal world;

o'clock there was singing, more or les

Cheers for Governor.

The people were more interested in the arrival upon the stage of the notable persons than in any other of the pre-liminary features of the meeting. Gov.

words of the national anthem.

that they do not believe that things settled upon an ideal basis. Well. I pever came into intimate contact with them before, but if they used to be that way they are not that way now. They have been subdued, if that was once their temper, by the awful sig-nificance of recent events and the awful importance of what is to ensue; and there is not one of them with whom I have come in contact who does not feel that he cannot in conscience return to his people from Paris unless he has done his utmost to do something more than attach his name to a

#### See League Is Vital.

Every man in that conference knows that the treaty of peace in will be inoperative, as Mr. Taft has said, without this constant support and energy of a great organization such as is supplied by League of Nations.

And men who when I first went over there were sceptical of the possibility of forming a League of Nations admitted that if we could but form it, it would be an invaluable instrumentality through which to secure the operation of the various parts of the treaty; and when that treaty comes back gentlemen on this side will find the covenant not only in it, but so many threads of the treaty tied to the covenant that you cannot diswithout destroying the whole vita structure. The structure of peace will not be vital without the League of Nations, and no man is going to bring back a cadaver with him.

I must say that I have been puzzled by some of the criticisms-not by the criticisms themselves; I understand them perfectly, even when there was no foundation for them; but the fact of the criticism. I cannot imagine how these gentlemen can live and not live in the atmosphere of the world.

I cannot imagine how they can live and not be in contact with the events of their times, and I particularly cannot imagine how they can be Americans and set up a doc-trine of careful selfishness thought out to the last detail.

#### Criticisms Lack Generosity.

I have heard no counsel of generosity in their criticism. I have heard no constructive suggestion. I have heard nothing except "Will it not be dangerous to us to help the world?" It would be fatal to us not to help it.

From being what I will venture to call the most famous and the most powerful nation in the world we would of a sudden have become the most contemptible. So, I did not need to be told, as I have been told, that the people of the United States would support this covenant. I am an American and I knew they

What a sweet revenge it is upon the world. They laughed at us once, they thought we did not mean our professions of principle. They thought so until April of 1917. It was hardly credible to them that we would do more than send a few men over and go through the forms of helping, and when they saw multitudes hastening across the sea. and saw what those multitudes were easer to do when they got to the other side they stood at amaze and said, "The thing is real, this nation is the friend of mankind, as

it said it was," The enthusiasm, the hope, the trust, the confidence in the future bred by that change of view is indescribable. Take an individual American and you may often find him selfish and confined to his special interests; but take the American in the mass and he is willing to die for an idea.

The sweet revenge, therefore, is this, that we believed in righteousness, and now we are ready make the supreme sacrifice for it. the supreme sacrifice of throwing in our fortunes with the fortunes of men everywhere. Mr. Taft was speaking of Washington's utterance about entangling alliances, and if he will permit me to say so, he put the exactly right interpretation upon what Washington said. the interpretation that is inevitable if you read what he said, as most of these gentlemen do not,

## Explanations Needless.

The only place a man can feel at home is where nothing has to be explained to him. Nothing has to be explained to me in America, least of all the sentiment of the American people. I mean about great fundamental things like this.

John B. Stanchfield, Henry W. Taff, Theodores N. Vail, Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Robert F. Wagner.

The fact that these gentlemen were upper horseshoe and had for company that all of them favor the League of Mations plan. It merely indicated their desire for the information that was not forthcoming.

The President arrived in New York at 1.15 in a special train. He was accombanied by Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Tumbanied by Mrs. Wilson West and Mrs. Taft at 8:50 P. M. and Mr. Taft spoke until 9:48 P. M. The governor than president saying:

"Whatever may be the crossfire opinion, there is one thing that the argued upon nand that the argue at strategic positions all salong his testared upon, and that the argue at strategic positions all strategic positions all until 9:48 P. M. The governor then upon for foot testare the president saying:

"Whatever m that task our President is applying his wonderful talent, backed by the people of our country, who believe that this generation and the generations to come should achieve some

fice we so freely made.
"He has dedicated himself with all his heart and all his soul and all his strength and all his great ability, and the rank and file of the American people are standing squarely solidly behind him."

I commend these gentlemen to communion with their fellow citiwhat are we to say, then, as to the future? I think, my fellow cit-izens, that we can look forward to it with great confidence. I heard cheering news since I came to this side of the water about the progress that is being made in Paris toward the discussion and clarifi-cation of a great many difficult matters and I believe that settle-ments will begin to be made rather

There are many differences of

judgment as to policy—and per-fectly legitimate. Sometimes pro-

found differences of judgment, but

those are not differences of senti-ment, those are not differences of

purpose, those are not differences of

deals. And the advantage of not

having to have anything explained

to you is that you recognize a

wrong explanation when you hear it.

In a certain rather abandoned part of the frontier at one time it

was said they found a man who told

the truth; he was not found telling it, but he could tell it when he

heard it. And I think I am in that

situation with regard to some of

the criticisms I have heard. They

do not make any impression on me

because I know there is no medium

that will transmit them, that the

sentiment of the country is proof

against such narrowness and such

#### rapidly from this time on at those Are Gathering Heart.

conferences.

But what I believe-what I know as well as believe-is this: that the men engaged in those conferences are gathering heart as they go, not community of purpose and commu-nity of ideal to an extent that perhaps they did not expect; and that amidst all the interplay of influence-because it is infinitely complicated-amidst all the interplay of influence there is a forward movement which is running toward

Men have at last perceived that the only permanent thing in the world is right and that a wrong settlement-is bound to be a tempo-rary settlement—bound to be a temporary settlement for the very best reason of all, that it ought to be a temporary settlement, and the spirits of men will rebel against it, and the spirits of men are now

in the saddle. When I was in Italy a little limp-ing group of wounded Italian soldiers sought an interview with me, I could not conjecture what it was they were going to say to me, and with the greatest simplicity, with a touching simplicity, they sented me with a petition in favor of the League of Nations.

Their wounded limbs, their impaired vitality were the only argument they brought with them. It was a simple request that I lend all the influence that I might happen to have to relieve future generations of the sacrifices that they had been obliged to make,

That appeal has remained in my mind as I have ridden along the streets in European capitals, and heard cries of the crowd, cries for the League of Nations from lips of people who, I venture to say, had no particular notion of how it was to be done, who were not ready to propose a plan for a League of Nations, but whose hearts said that something by way of a combination of all men everywhere must come out of this.

## What the Flowers Meant.

As we drove along the country roads weak old women would come out and hold flowers to us. Why should they hold flowers up to strangers from across the Atlantic? Only because they believed that we were the messengers of friendship and of hope, and these flowers were their humble offerings of gratitude that friends from so great a distance should have brought them so great a hope.

It is inconceivable that we should disappoint them, and we shall not The day will come when men in America will look back with swelling hearts and rising pride that they should have been privileged to make the sacrifice which it was necessary to make in order to combine their might and their moral power with the cause of justice for men of every kind everywhere,

God give us the strength and vision to do it wisely. God give us the privilege of knowing that we without counting the cost, and because we were true Americans, lovers of liberty and of the right.

> between two countries. Senator Lodge's Resolution.

When he left the opera house thirty motorcycles policemen and twenty secret service men in motor cars escites that the constitution of the League of Nations in the form now proposed the ferryboat Elmira of the Delaware Lackswanna and Western line at Twenty-third street. No one was allowed inside the ferry house on either side of the river except the Frendentis, party and its guards. Mr. Wilson went aboard the George Washington at 11:55 P. M.

NOTABLE PERSONS

"A proposed resolution of the League of Nations in the form now proposed should not be accepted by the United States, although the sense of the Senate is that the nations of the world should unite to promote peace and general disarmament. The resolution further recites that the nepoliations on the part of the United States should immediately be directed to the utmost expedition of the United States and the nations with whom the United States and the nations with whom the United States is associated in the urgent business of negotiating peace terms with Germany satisfactory to the United States and the nations with whom the United States is associated in the urgent business of negotiating peace terms with Germany satisfactory to the United States and the nations with whom the United States is associated in the urgent business of negotiating peace terms with Germany satisfactory to the United States by its Congress, the United States by its Congress, after full consideration, shall have con-

# Finance, Trade, Politics and Society Represented.

Among the boxholders at the Metro-politan last night were Joseph P. Tu-multy, secretary to the President; Mayor Hylan, Jacob H. Schiff, ex-

they would prefer to consider a League of Nations after the treaty of peace, but whether they will feel justified in defeat-ANSWERED BY TAFT ing or postponing a treaty because it contains a constitution of a League of Nations deemed by the President neces-

#### Effected Treaty of Peace.

"The covenant of Paris, which is now a covenant only between the nations in war with Germany, including the seven nations who actually won the war, is essential to an effective treaty of peace to accomplish the purposes of the war. The purposes of the war were to defeat militarism, to make the world safe for democracy, and to secure perma-SEES DANGER IN DISCORD

nent peace.

"Under the informal agreement between the nations who won this war, outlined in the President's message of January 8, 1918, as qualified by the Entente Allies before the armistice, we are to dreate and recognise, as inde-pendent States, four nations forming a

William H. Taft, former President and head of the League to Enforce Peace, speaking at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, said:

"We are here to-night in sight of a League of Peace, of what I have ever regarded as the "Promised Land," Such a war as the last is a hideous blot on our Christian civilization. The inconsistency is as foul as was slavery under the Declaration of Independence. If Christian nations cannot now be brought south, to fix new boundaries in the Balkans with Rumania enlarged by Transylvania and Bessarabia, to make an international government at Condominions in Palestine, Syria, Armenia

and Mesopotamia. dent and other representatives of the nations who have won this war and thereby have made themselves respon-"Unless there be some means for au-thoritatively interpreting the treaty and apply it, and unless the power of the sible for future peace to adopt machinery league be behind it to give effect to such interpretation and application, the through which the peace now to be formulated may be maintained and the united force of the nations making the such interpretation and application, the treaty instead of producing peace will produce a state of continued war. treaty can be directed to discouraging

#### Spectre of Bolshevism.

"More than this, in the dark back-ground is the threatened spectre of Bol-shevisin, hard, cruel, murderous, uncom-"The first important covenant with reference to peace and war in the con-stitution of the league is that looking to a reduction of armament by all napromising and destructive of Christian civilization, militant in pressing its hideous dectrines upon other peoples and The executive council, consisting of a representative from the United States, the British Empire, France, insidious in its propaganda among the lowest element in every country. Against the war, the chaos and the explosive lowest element in every country. Against the war, the chaos and the explosive bundle of what she vaguely described dangers of Bolshevism, throughout all as "necessities" and took them with her Italy and Japan, and with a representative each from four nations to be se-lected by the body of delegates, is to consider how much the armaments of the countries of Europe, a League of on the march. "I'm the baggage bearer," Nations must be established to settle she laughed. controversies peaceably, and when set-tled to entorce the settliement. It must wa stand as the living evidence of the united P. he nations should be limited and re duced, having regard to the safety of each of the nations and their obliga-tions under the league. power of Christian civilization to make "Having reached a conclusion as to the proportionate limit of each nation's armament, it submits its conclusion to

each nation, which may or may not agree to the limit thus recommended, but when au agreement is reached between a ration and the Executive Council, it the republic, its training in self-govern-ment, the real equality of opportunity that men know they enjoy under the aegis of the Constitution, will confine to ovenants to keep within that limit un-l by application to the executive coun-il, the limit may be raised. In other destroys the existing Government in France and England and Italy and threatens them, and includes the whole of Europe in its poisonous and contagious influence, we must not minimize its

#### Entangling Alliances.

In my judgment, there should be period of ten years or a permission or any member of the league to with-Objection is made that the covenant of the league is a departure from the traditional policy of the United States following the advice of Washington in avoiding entangling alliances with Eurodraw from the covenant by giving a reasonable notice of one or two years of its intention to do so. pean, nations. The European war into which we were drawn demonstrates that the policy is no longer possible for the United States. It is out of its swaddling "The members of the league and the on-members are required, the former y their covenant, the latter by enforced clothes. It has ceased to be a strug-gling nation. It has been made a close neighbor of Great Britain and France bligation, to submit all differences be-ween them not capable of being settled and Italy and of all the nations of Euby negotiation, to arbitration before a tribunal composed as the parties may agree. They are required to covenant to abide the award. Should either party rope, and is in such intimate trade re-lations that in a general European war it never can be a neutral again, tried to be in this war and failed.

deem the question one not proper for arbitration, then it is to be taken up by the executive council of the league. "The executive council mediates be-"Objection is made that the covenant destroys the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine was announced and adopted to keep European monarchies from over-throwing the independence of European governments in this hemisphere and fasween the parties and secures a volunble: if not, it makes a report. If the sport is unanimous, the executive countries the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the sport is unanimous, the executive countries the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this hemisphere and fastering the system upon those Governments in this system upon those Governments in the system upon those Governmen report is unanimous, the executive counminority report, if desired, and no fur-ther action is taken. If either party or the executive council itself desires, the Secretary Olney in his correspondence with Lord Saliebury. The sum and sub-stance of the Monroe Doctrine is that we do not propose in our own interest to we do not propose in our own interest to allow European nations or Asiatic fla-tions to acquire beyond what they now have through war or purchase or in-trigue, territory, political power or stra-testeal opportunity from the countries of this hemisphere. Article ten of the league is intended to secure this to all sediating function is to be discharged the body of delegates in which every done with reference to the recommendation of proper measures to be taken and the whole matter is then left for such further action as the members of the league agree upon. There is no

purchase of territory or power. Constitutional Objections.

nations except that it does not forbid

ovenant by the defeated party that it will comply with the unanimous report of the executive council or the body of "Objection is made to this league on constitutional grounds. This league is to be made by the treaty making power of the United States. bjection made to the league that under his machinery we might be compelled to receive immigrants conflary to our national desire, from Japan or China. We could and would refuse to submit What does the treaty making power what does the treaty making power cover? The Supreme Court of the United States, through Mr. Justice Field, in the issue to arbitration. It would then go to mediation in my judgment. In my judgment, the council as a mediating body should not take jurisdiction to consider such a difference. Immigration to the such a difference. Immigration is matter which are usually dealt by international law is a domestic question completely within the control of the Government or part with territory of a state without its consent. The treaty of the council is minigration is state without its consent. The treaty of the council is consent. making power is a sovereign power. The Supreme Court has over and over again, through Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, in-Sovernment into which immigration is sought, unless the question of immigraicated that the United States was nation and a sovereign capable of deni-ing with other nations as such, and with all the powers inferable from that sov-

whom the United States is associated in the war against the German Government, and that the proposal for a League of Nations to insure the permanent peace which world should then be taken up.

The President is now returning to the world should then be taken up.

The President is now returning to the world should then be taken up.

of the world should then be taken up for careful and serious consideration.

"It is said the resolution will be supported by thirty-seven members of the new Senate and thus defeat the confirmation of any treaty which includes the present proposed coverant of Parls."

Our He world should then be taken up for careful is now returning to Europe. Some speeches, notably that of Senator Lodge, have been useful in taken up the league, article by article, or criticising its language and expressing doubts either as to its meaning or wish the present proposed coverant of Parls.

# SPEECH IS BURNED

Continued from First Page

Berta M. Dell of New York, a pretty Just What They Want.

The first inscription read:
"Mr. President, what will you do fo oman suffrage?"

On the second was: "Mr. President, how long must wome valt for liberty?" The third had more on it. It was:
"Mr. President, American women protest against the defeat of suffrage, for which you and your party are responsi-ble. We demand that you call an extra session of Congress immediately to page the auffrage amendment. An autocrat at home is a poor champion of democracy abroad."

Following came the rest of the candi-Following came the rest of the candidates for jall, walking three paces apart, holding the purple, white and gold high above their heads. There were besides the ones mentioned Mrs. Ella Clapp Thompson of North Carolina, Mrs. Frances Lang of New York, Miss Rhoda Hunt of New York, Mrs. Alice Bergen of Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Jane Osborne Hannah of New York, whose profession is singing; Miss Theresa Stitch of New York, Miss Lena Horowitz, Miss Alice Gregory of Connecticut, Miss Dorothy Loeb of New York, Miss Berta Dell, a stantinople keeping ward over the Greenwich Villager; Mrs. Hornsby passage between the Black Sea and the Evans, wife of Capt. Evans of the U. S. Algean, and to establish autonomous Army; Miss Mollie Best of New York, Miss Hannah Pickering of New York, Mrs. Irving Moller, wife of Major Mol-ler: Miss Emma Frances Adams of Los Angeles, Miss Carlotta Felgemaker of Eric, Pa., a student in the New York University, who "never did a thing for suffrage in her life before, but just dropped in headquarters the other day and they signed her up"; Miss Elisa-beth Elder of Wayne, Pa.; Mrs. Alexander Shields of Texas, and Miss Lottie Helper and Mrs. Jean MacAlpine of New

Tooth Brushes Hurried to Scene.

Miss Castleton realizing in the last wild moment that most of the suffe had forgotten their tooth brushes, rushed out

way, where all this time was Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, ardent militant, who had almost promised to march? Well, she had had a couple of tickets to the Opera power of Christian civilization of peace. had had a couple of tickets to the Specific treaty a real treaty of peace. had had a couple of tickets to the Specific Treaty in the United States is House sent her and she went with her not an immediate danger. The spirit of granddaughter. Miss Muriel Vanderbill, the training in self-governdaughter of W. K., Jr., to the meeting. send the President's utterances to the waiting suffs outside. History does not sporadic ebuilitions a few spots of this reveal when or how Mra Belmont found free land. But if it spreads over and out about the near tragedy in the street, destroys the existing Government in Well, to go back to 13 East Fortyfirst street, the parade etarted to the whole music of lusty cheers, mingled with conta-hoots and howls from countless soldiers nize its and sailors gathered on the steps of the War Camp Community Service Club for uniformed men next door, and the Salvation Army canteen to which Mrs. Belmont has given part of the suffrage temple. Down Fifth avenue and across Fortieth street they walked. Miss Paul and Miss Stevens hastening alongside and regarding the display with beaming

peated, and really the line with its flut tering vari-colored flags did light up the dark street marvellously. And so they came to the police: and then the deluge the wild, fierce battle.

## Miss Hill Quite a Fighter.

But as the blueconts bore, with shouted directions, upon the parade in skirts, ordering them to fail back, Miss Paul and Miss Hill and Miss Stevens, the Paul and Miss Hill and Miss Stevens, the three leaders who were to keep out of it, suddenly were in the thick of it, holding on to the banner poles with grim re-solva. Miss Hill, her hat torn from her head, was battered back and forth, but

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around the White House the day after Wilson's inauguration, holding like death to a pole from which several sailors had torn the banner. It was a hectic ten minutes before Sergeant Cahill of the Third Inspection District took the little leader of the N. W. P. into custody. Miss Schuyler, who was also arrested, came back a half hour later laughing. "The officer dropped me a block down Broadway, and I've been giving these

out," she explained. Mrs. Thompson of North Carolina de-cided to make a speech to the crowd, and did so, getting a fair amount of attention as she complained that President Wilson had falled the women, who looked to him to enfranchise them. Meanwhile Miss Dell was getting into Wilson looked an argument with two soldiers, Irving Wolf of the First Regiment, Heavy Ar-tillery, and Howard Gibson, an aviator. The soldiers waxed warm over some things she said about the army, and informed her they wouldn't have "no unform insuited. We went to France to offer our lives," they added. Miss Dell said she didn't believe they had ever been across, though one of them at least been across, though one of them at least had a service stripe on his sleeve. At last an elderly policeman decided that

the argument must stop.
"Come on, Buddy," he said soothingly to indignant young Private Wolf, and drew him, muttering, out of earshot of Miss Dell.

Then into this lull poured the re-leased suffs from the Thirtieth street station, just about the time President Wilson was speaking, and nandemonius

began again; but the arrests were easier this time, the party of the first and second parts both being worn out.

A mob of men and boys, mostly civilians, went from the Metropolitan Opera House scene of hostilities to the suffragette headquarters at 13 Fast suffragette headquarters at 13 East Forty-first street chortly before mid-night, and assailed the returning band of prisoners and elster suffragettes as they

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